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PROGRAMME

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Country and intercountry programming and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR

BARBADOS

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Barbados
for the period 1978-1981

EMBARGO:

NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL FORMALLY APPROVED
BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

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FOREWORD

This document, prepared by the Ministry of Finance and Planning of the independent nation of Barbados in close consultation with the office of the United Nations Development Programme's Resident Representative, covers the second UNDP Country Programme for Barbados which extends for the period 1978-1981.

UNDP resources expected to be available for this second Country Programme are estimated at $2,210,000. This document relates the UNDP assistance to the national developmental objectives of Barbados for the period 1978-1981. In order to maximize the returns on available resources, UNDP co-operation has been focused on large-scale projects aimed not only at achieving the short-term priorities of the Development Plan but also at longer-term objectives. Further priority areas for UNDP assistance during the period are identified briefly since it is not practical to plan in detail beyond a two-year period. They will therefore be reviewed and elaborated upon in detail during the Annual Reviews of the Country Programme.

PRESENTED to the Governing Council of the UNDP for its consideration and approval.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Historical Background

1. Barbados lies well out in the Atlantic to the east of the lower end of the Antilles chain. It enjoys one of the healthiest climates in the West Indies with tropical temperatures tempered by the north-east trade winds. Situated some 300 miles north of the mainland territory of Guyana, it has as its nearest neighbour on the west the island of St. Vincent, one hundred miles away, and on the east, across some 3000 miles of open sea, the African continent. The island is fairly small being only 21 miles long and 14 miles at its widest point near the southern part of the island. The capital and principal commercial centre of the island is Bridgetown in the Parish of St. Michael. As a result of its new deep water harbour, the city is extremely busy at all times of the year.

2. A ministerial system of Government was introduced in Barbados in 1954, and a cabinet system with limited powers was established in 1958. Full internal self-government followed in 1961. The island joined the West Indies Federation in 1958, and remained a member until the Federation was dissolved in 1962.

3. Barbados became a sovereign state and the 26th member of the British Commonwealth of Nations on 30 November 1966; the 122nd member of the United Nations on 10 December 1966; a member of the Organization of American States and a member of the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) in 1967; and joined the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in 1973.

B. Statistical Data - 1977

4.

Area:	430 Km^2
Population (mid-year 1977)	256,400
Density:	580 persons per Km^2
Population growth rate (1976):	1.4% per annum
Literacy Rate (Adult):	97%
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 1977:	US$380 million
Per Capita GDP (1977)	US$1,493.50
Imports (1977):	US$274.4 million
Domestic Exports (1977):	US$95.7 million
Government Current Expenditure (estimates 1978/79):	US$147.5 million
Government Current Revenue (1978/79):	US$128.9 million
Government Capital Expenditure (1978/79):	US$42.2 million
External Public Debt (June 1978)	US$33.0 million

II. REVIEW OF THE FIRST UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME

5. The first UNDP Country Programme for Barbados covered the period 1973-1977 and had an IPF of $2.5 million. The Government Development Plan covering this period enunciated a development strategy aimed at structural diversification with a view toward reducing unemployment, expanding the production base and achieving greater economic self-sufficiency. Progress towards these objectives was hampered by the onslaught of the world recession induced by the inflation of petroleum prices, economic factors over which the nation had little or no control.

6. UNDP assistance during this period achieved a delivery rate of 95%, with three major projects accounting for almost 75% of the funds allocated. The major projects were: Agricultural Planning and Development for Food Production, Animal and Human Health, and the Barbados National Standards Institution. The agricultural project has been extended for an additional two years, while the health project has been assigned additional assistance amounting to $671,000 over four years effective January 1978. These two projects are expected to have a major impact on food and livestock production and thus will form the nucleus of UNDP assistance in the second Country Programme.

7. A number of small scale projects directly related to the Government's objectives were formulated, approved and implemented. Among the most significant were: Hospital Administration, Civil Aviation, Tax Administration, Co-operative Organization and Social Security. (Annex 1. lists all projects included in the first Country Programme.)

III. HIGHLIGHTS 1973-1977

8. The period under review was one of fluctuating fortunes for the Barbados economy. The start of the period coincided both with the tapering off of the boom period which had begun in the late 1960s and with the beginning of the oil-price-induced dislocation in the world economy, which was a severe constraint on the country's economic performance. Although nominal GDP was increasing, real GDP was stagnant and in decline, a situation brought on by low real production and an accelerating rate of inflation estimated at 38.6% in 1974 and 20.3% in 1975. Low production was associated with the continuing reduction in sugar output and the drop in real private investment in the manufacturing and tourism sectors.

9. The economy showed signs of improvement in 1976. Data on the GDP suggest a reversal of the declining trend in real output of the three previous years and suggest a growth of real GDP of nearly 3% over 1975 with major sectoral contributions from manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and tourism. There were, however, difficulties in the balance of payments, which registered a massive $19.3 million deficit in 1976, largely as a result of the drop in world sugar prices and the strong resurgence of consumer demand which spilled over into imports. The relative stability in import prices contributed to a reduction in the measured rate of inflation in 1976 to 5%.

10. In the last year of the period there was some consolidation of the gains made in 1976. Real GDP is estimated to have grown by nearly 5% and sugar was again contributing to this growth with production reaching 117.9 thousand tons, the highest output since 1971. The balance of payments situation was much in focus and restrictions were placed on consumer imports and consumer credit in the effort to manage the balance of payments. The level of unemployment continued to cause concern. (Relevant data is provided in Table 1.)

TABLE 1

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977		1977 percentage of Total Employment
Gross Domestic Product	226.1 1/	288.7	328.1	337.3	380.0		
Major contributors to GDP (per cent of GDP)							
Sugar	7.9	9.0	14.5	6.7	6.5		not available
Other agriculture and Fishing	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.4	5.0		not available
Manufacturing	9.6	10.8	10.6	11.6	11.4		16.4
Construction	7.2	7.3	5.6	6.5	6.5		not available
Tourism	10.3	11.2	10.1	10.3	10.9		not available
Trade (wholesale and retail)	25.2	21.1	20.1	22.5	23.7		19.3
Government services	16.1	15.5	14.3	16.3	15.9		35.3
Imports	164.4	209.2	218.6	237.1	274.4		
Exports	51.3	81.5	108.9	86.3	95.7		
Balance	-113.1	-121.7	-109.7	-150.8	-178.7		
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)			22.5	15.7	15.6		

1/ Monetary sums are in current prices US$ million

IV. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE

11. The Government of Barbados through its national development plan for the period 1979-1983, which is in an advanced stage of preparation, is committed to socio-economic goals related to the reduction and elimination of poverty and unemployment and to a more equitable distribution of wealth and income. The draft Plan contains specific and inter-dependent objectives for achieving these goals. These objectives are:

- Maximization of GDP growth and productive employment opportunities consistent with budgetary and balance of payments constraints;
- Greater economic diversification through continued structural transformation of the economy and the development of a more diversified pattern of goods and services;
- Greater economic self-sufficiency through export growth and import substitution.

To achieve the national objectives, the strategy will include the following:

- Concentration on increasing growth of output in key sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, tourism);
- Increased emphasis on attracting capital and promoting increased skilled and labour-intensive industrial activities;
- Export manufactures.

12. UNDP assistance will continue to play a significant role in the implementation of the Government's strategy for economic development. The development objectives and UNDP assistance programmes are:

A. Agriculture

13. During the 1979-1983 period, efforts will be made to further diversify agricultural production with a view to substantially reducing the high import content of the goods consumed by Barbadians and visitors alike. Emphasis will also be placed on developing linkages between agriculture and other industries. The plan period will see efforts to:

(a) Implement a land use policy which will ensure the economic use of the existing arable land;

(b) Identify ways of sustaining the foreign exhange-generating capacity of sugar cane production;

(c) Increase the level of food import substitution through a more efficient land use policy;

(d) Encourage a policy of employment stability and where financially feasible, encourage employment generation in the sector;

(e) Develop a level of efficiency in the administrative elements of the sector;

(f) Rationalize the economic, financial and social objectives of the various groups: producer, worker, consumer, government within this sector and the economy in general in order to ensure a fair return to all.

Agriculture Planning and Development for Food Production - BAR/73/005

14. Phase I of this project, which commenced in April 1975, assisted the Government in the preparation of a draft agricultural Development Plan. Studies were also undertaken on diversification of agriculture with particular emphasis on the production of locally grown foods. The present Phase II is concerned with implementation rather than formulation of policies. Assistance will specifically be rendered in the preparation of action programmes as well as investment projects.

15. To enable the Ministry of Agriculture to play a more decisive role, training will be a key component in this phase of the project. Ad hoc advisory services, as and when required, will be requested in order to meet the overall objectives of the project. The project is scheduled for completion at the end of 1980.

B. Health

16. The objectives established for the health sector in the planned period are:

(a) To deliver high quality medical care at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels;

(b) To ensure that cost effective health services are provided to all sectors of the community.

17. The means of achieving these objectives will be through substantial structural changes in the health sector during the period in order to provide high-quality low cost services for the entire community. Accordingly, a National Health Service and Drug Scheme will be introduced and health care delivery will be further decentralized by the establishment of polyclinics throughout the country.

Animal and Human Health - BAR/78/002

18. This project is a continuation of UNDP assistance which began in 1973 to strengthen the Government's veterinary services especially for the diagnosis, control and eradication of zoonoses and brucellosis. Additional assistance under a Phase II commenced in January 1978 for a four-year period.

Activities will continue in the strengthening and developing of the meat inspection services, the provision of veterinary services for the expansion of the livestock sector, as well as for the investigation of diseases which may, from time to time, affect the animal population.

19. Barbados is also participating in the Caribbean Food Plan designed to diversify and strengthen agriculture and livestock production in the region. Much of the success expected in animal production is dependent upon the availability and use of the veterinary services in each of the participating countries. The project will also assist in increasing public awareness of the rodent and stray dog problems in Barbados.

C. Industrial Sector

20. In the plan period, Barbados will be seeking to increase the contribution made by the industrial sector to the development of the economy. This sector has become and will continue to be a significant element in the country's development thrust.

21. The manufacturing sector is now an important source of employment, at present absorbing some 16% of the employed labour force. It is also a significant contributor to the GDP, generating in 1977 approximately $43 million or 11.4% of total GDP.

22. The main objectives for the industrial sector in the 1979-1983 plan period are, therefore, to create employment opportunities, increase national income, and stablize and improve foreign exhange earnings. Specific strategy will entail:

(a) Creating at least 5,000 jobs in the manufacturing sector;

(b) Increasing exports of manufactured goods;

(c) Increasing the output of manufactured goods.

Administration of Standards Institution - BAR/77/005

23. With UNDP/UNIDO assistance during the period 1972-1975, a National Standards Institute was established to meet the growing demands of the agricultural and industrial sectors. Follow-up assistance will be required from 1979 to assist in the changeover to the metric system, the upgrading of the meteorology system, the establishment of a Quality Control Laboratory and in organizing the certification and marking scheme of the Institute.

D. Energy

24. A major objective of planning strategy for the 1979-1983 period will be the formulation of an energy policy consistent with the desired scope and

dimension of economic growth in the long and medium-term. Energy is a crucial factor in the maintenance of standards of living and well-being. Strategies for ensuring an optimum role for energy will be centered around appropiate conservation policies and a programme of exploration and exploitation of local sources of Fossil Fuels. Data available from geological analysis suggest the possibility of achieving self-sufficiency in energy with a vigorous exploration programme. Attention will be given also to developing non-conventional, renewable energy sources.

Assistance in Energy - BAR/78/008

25. A UNDP sponsored mission in October/November 1978 was co-ordinated with a visit by the Director of the UNDP Office of Project Execution to advise Barbados on its energy plan and on its potential for development of its petroleum resources. As a result a project has been formulated which includes:

- petroleum exploration
- production from the existing oilfield
- recovery of natural gas that is currently flared and its marketing as LPG
- more effective use of oil and gas in the economy, and
- policy on energy consumation

Natural Gas Technology - BAR/75/005

26. This project, which commenced in July 1977 under Operational Assistance (OPAS), was originally designed to assist the Barbados Gas Corporation in strengthening its administrative and technical capabilities to meet the growing need for natural gas mainly for domestic purposes. Since January 1978, however, the Adviser has been assisting in carrying out an in-depth study of the gas industry. In this study particular emphasis has been placed on an examination of the utilization and marketing of all gas and gas appliances, an assessment of the potential demand and supply of gas for residential and industrial uses, and assistance in the preparation of legislation required for the regulation of the Gas industry.

E. Institution and Human Resources Development

Legal Draftsman - BAR/77/002

27. With the assistance of an OPAS Adviser the Government has undertaken the revision and reform of the various laws relating to the sale of goods, Depositors' protection, small loans, and general business practices. At present, there are several existing United Kingdom Acts which form part of the law of the country. The Adviser is also assisting in the identification of these Acts for possible incorporation in the revised Laws of Barbados.

Co-operative Organization and Development - BAR/78/004

28. The Government intends establishing a National Co-operative Federation which will operate as the central co-operative body in Barbados and has requested UNDP/ILO assistance to assist in the establishment of this Federation. Apart from the necessary administrative machinery, assistance will also be provided to assist the Government to devise ways and means for ensuring that the Federation performs effectively the supervisory and servicing functions for its members.

Physical Planning - BAR/78/007

29. This project which commenced with preparatory assistance in November 1978 will give direct support to the Town and Country Planning Department in finalizing the Physical Development Plan for the island and developing the necessary mechanism for implementation and follow-up. The specific objectives of the project are:

(a) To assist the Research Section of the Town and Country Planning Department in updating and finalizing the revised Physical Development Plan.

(b) To assist in the preparation of a strategy for a more balanced development based on the settlement pattern in the revised plan.

Continuous Sampling Survey - BAR/78/005

30. With UNDP/UN assistance from July 1975 to February 1977 a Continuous Household Sampling Survey programme was undertaken. A household budget survey, within the framework of this programme, will be undertaken during January/February 1979.

Review of Rules of Court (new request)

31. The administration of justice in Barbados is undertaken by the Magistrates and High Courts. There have been no significant changes in the procedures adopted for a number of years, when account is taken of the fact that the country became independent in 1966. The project will assist in the following:

(a) Enquire into and review all existing legislation concerning the rules of the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts in Barbados with the view to updating and modernizing the same;

(b) Review all existing legislation which makes provision for rules but under which rules have not yet been made and to draft the relevant rules as part of a comprehensive set of rules for both types of Courts;

(c) Review the current pleading practices and procedures (both civil and criminal) of the Courts;

(d) Review Supreme Court and Magistrates Court jurisdiction and procedures acts with the aim of updating the legislation to improve their effectiveness;

(e) Examine the present laws governing the functions of the Judicial Advisory Council as a role-making authority and make such recommendations as may be necessary for improving its effectiveness.

Specialized Training

32. The entire programme will, in addition, include fellowships in Postal Administration, Applied Meteorology, Frequency Management, UNDP Procedures, Audio-visual Aids and Education Planning.

V. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (TCDC)

33. Barbados believes that TCDC can be a vital and dynamic force within the whole process of economic co-operation among developing countries. While recognizing that TCDC is nothing new, Barbados nevertheless appreciates that TCDC has a special role to play in the realization of the New International Economic Order. In this respect it can facilitate the transfer of knowledge and experience between and among developing countries; it can enable developing countries to be more self-reliant in respect of their technical, managerial, administrative and research capacities to seek relevant solutions to their development problems; and it can encourage co-operation among developing countries in finding ways to release their under-utilized capacities to deal with their economic and social problems.

34. Since independence Barbados has been participating in a number of development assistance activities which involve technical co-operation with other developing countries. These activities, largely limited to the English-speaking Caribbean, have taken place under the Commonwealth Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme and Barbados has provided the services of some of her professionals to assist the lesser developed countries of the Caribbean. It has also provided training opportunities for other nationals at its educational institutions. Quite recently, the Government has agreed to provide training in a number of technical and vocational fields for 20 nationals of Namibia.

35. Barbados, by the same token, has benefitted from the provision of Technical assistance by other developing countries, both bilaterally and within the frame-work of multilateral agencies. Barbados, therefore,subscribes fully to the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for promoting and implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and will seek as far as possible to implement the relevant strategy agreed upon. In the Caribbean context the Plan can be seen as an instrument for complementing and reinforcing the regional integration movement.

36. Barbados also fully supports the assigning to UNDP of the major responsibility for the promotion and support of TCDC, since UNDP by virtue of its experience is the most suitable organization to assume the role of global co-ordination.

VI. RELATIONSHIPS WITH INTER-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

37. Three large-scale regional projects are hosted in Barbados. These are as follows:

(a) Technical Assistance to the Caribbean Development Bank - RLA/76/007

This project is self-executed by the Caribbean Development Bank and has as its major objective the strengthening of its capability in small-scale industry operations, project analysis, development of financial institutions at the national level and project implementation.

(b) Advanced Training in Meteorology - RLA/72/049

This project which commenced in 1973 was designed to provide training to nationals of the English-speaking Caribbean in various fields of Meteorology. Courses are well established and assistance will terminate in August 1979.

(c) Education and Training of Allied Health Personnel - RLA/71/310

With UNDP/WHO assistance attempts are being made to establish a regional system with the capacity to generate a continuing supply of all categories of health personnel to satisfy the demands of the health services in the English-speaking Caribbean.

38. Apart from these projects, Barbados actively participates in regional and sub-regional projects hosted in other English-speaking Caribbean Countries; e.g., the Caribbean Fisheries Training Institute (RLA/72/030), the Caribbean Aviation Training Institute (RLA/77/014), both based in Trinidad and Tobago, and the Multi-Sector Regional Planning Project for the Caribbean Community (RLA/75/094) now based in Antigua. In addition, it is also participating in the Caribbean Regional Food Plan (RLA/78/013).

39. Consideration is presently being given to proposals for the establishment of Caribbean Focal points for such regional projects as Inter-American Centre of Research and Documentation on Vocational Training (CINTERFOR), Centro Interamericano de Administración del Trabajo (CIAT), and Centro Latino Americano de Administración para el Desarrollo (CLAD) which are headquartered in Latin American countries.

40. In the formulation of projects to be financed under the country's IPF, account is taken of the assistance which is provided under sub-regional and regional projects so as to avoid overlapping and to ensure that maximum benefit is obtained from the limited resources available. Overall, Barbados is committed to the fostering of closer links with its Caribbean partners as well as countries in Latin America. For this reason, support is given to a number of regional projects which are mostly designed for Spanish-speaking countries and as such are of only marginal benefit to Barbados.

External Assistance

41. External technical co-operation continues to play a valuable role in Barbados in furthering the development objectives established by the Government. It has focused mainly on the strengthening of public administration, agriculture, fisheries, industrial promotion and infra-structure. It has also helped to reduce the shortage of available skills through training and the strengthening of institutions.

42. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of bilateral programmes. In 1976 the total cost of these programmes was approximately $270,000 while in 1977 it increased to $308,000. Some of the specialized agencies of the United Nations System, namely PAHO/WHO, UNESCO and UNIDO, under their regular programmes are providing expertise and specialized training to nationals in addition to the support given by UNFPA and UNICEF for individual projects.

43. Capital assistance to the Government of Barbados comes from four major sources, namely: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), European Development Fund (EDF), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In addition, the World Bank has recently approved a loan of $9 million for the construction of schools in Barbados.

BARBADOS

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED DURING THE FIRST COUNTRY PROGRAMME (1973-1977)

ANNEX I

PROJECT NO.	SHORT TITLE	Actual 1973 US$	Actual 1974 US$	Actual 1975 US$	Actual 1976 US$	Actual 1977 US$	TOTAL US$
BAR/68/002	Land Valuation	2,525	-	-	-	-	2,525
BAR/68/007	Hospital Administration	14,784	16,266	35,475	15,775	-	82,300
BAR/68/008	Telecommunication Adviser	11,477	8,922	24,054	-	-	44,453
BAR/70/001	Public Administration Adviser	30,300	33,086	17,700	-	-	81,086
BAR/70/002	Meteorological Services	1,380	-	-	-	-	1,380
BAR/71/003	Ind. Standard and Quality Control	831	-	-	-	-	831
BAR/72/001	Export Promotion	13,280	-	-	-	-	13,280
BAR/72/002	Development of Civil Aviation	-	18,322	8,784	33,191	-	60,297
BAR/72/003	Textile Industry	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
BAR/72/004	Adm. Standards Institute	15,560	87,379	81,880	76,660	-	261,479
BAR/72/005	Farm Management	3	-	-	-	-	3
BAR/72/006	Postal Services	10,000	23,451	-	-	-	33,451
BAR/72/007	Postal Management	3,013	-	-	-	-	3,013
BAR/73/001	Barbados Institute	1,250	-	-	-	-	1,250
BAR/73/002	Animal and Human Health	-	11,791	163,875	144,179	44,016	363,861
BAR/73/003	Industrial Programme	-	10,500	-	-	-	10,500
BAR/73/004	Data Processing	-	2,980	7,445	-	-	10,425
BAR/73/005	Agricultural Planning	-	19,194	144,104	345,354	169,191	677,843
BAR/74/001	Land Valuation	-	4,320	9,659	-	-	13,979
BAR/74/002	Tax Administration	-	8,819	42,468	44,961	-	96,248
BAR/74/003	Social Security	-	13,384	59,318	1,531	-	74,233
BAR/74/004	Frequency Management	-	1,122	-	-	-	1,122
BAR/74/005	Public Administration	-	8,535	91,204	74,899	7,812	182,450

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED DURING THE FIRST COUNTRY PROGRAMME (1973-1977)

PROJECT NO.	SHORT TITLE	Actual 1973 US$	Actual 1974 US$	Actual 1975 US$	Actual 1976 US$	Actual 1977 US$	TOTAL US$
BAR/74/006	Maritime Legislation	-	12,500	24,500	-	-	37,000
BAR/74/009	Cooperative Organization	-	-	13,300	31,417	-	44,317
BAR/74/010	Training in Meteorology	-	-	4,200	19,900	8,601	32,701
BAR/74/011	Household Sampling Survey	-	-	21,734	45,904	4,624	72,262
BAR/74/012	Occupational Safety	-	-	-	45,609	-	45,609
BAR/74/013	Public Health Engineer	-	2,000	38,203	37,752	-	77,955
BAR/74/014	Petroleum Economist	-	-	3,539	-	-	3,539
BAR/74/015	Solid Waste Management	-	-	15,050	36,804	27,522	79,376
BAR/74/016	Rehabilitation of the Disabled	-	-	13,850	35,550	(5,577)	43,823
BAR/74/018	Health Care Services	-	-	2,550	29,250	-	31,800
BAR/75/001	Business Man. Dev. Programme	-	-	10,500	45,967	25,918	82,385
BAR/75/002	Clerical Training	-	-	3,747	-	-	3,747
BAR/75/004	Natural Gas Technology	-	-	-	-	16,405	16,405
BAR/75/005	Agricultural Survey Training	-	-	3,675	8,800	-	12,475
BAR/75/006	Training in Education Planning	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
BAR/77/001	Orientation Course	-	-	-	-	1,493	1,493
BAR/77/003	Postal Adviser	-	-	-	-	3,237	3,237
BAR/77/004	Manpower Survey	-	-	-	-	14,658	14,658
		109,403	282,571	840,814	1,073,503	321,900	2,628,191

ANNEX II

SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME

BARBADOS

Total Government Input: US$

IPF (1978-1981): US$

ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT INPUTS							ESTIMATED UNDP INPUTS (In thousands US$)					
1978	1979	1980	1981	Total	Symbol	Title	Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	Executing Agency
					BAR/73/005	Agricultural Planning and Dev. for Food Production	601.2	87.2	168.8	160.0	185.2	FAO
6.5	6.5	3.2	-	16.2	BAR/74/010	Training in Applied Meteorology	23.9	9.4	9.7	4.8	-	WMO
12.9	10.0	-	-	22.9	BAR/75/004	Natural Gas Technology	90.2	50.2	40.0	-	-	UNIDO
2.1	-	-	-	2.1	BAR/75/006	Fellowship in Education Planning	4.6	4.6	-	-	-	UNESCO
12.5	25.0	12.5	-	50.0	BAR/77/002	Legal Draftsman	96.0	24.0	48.0	24.0	-	UN
					BAR/77/003	Postal Accounting	17.2	17.2	-	-	-	UPU
23.4	42.0	32.0	-	97.4	BAR/77/005	Org. and Adm. of Standards Institution	181.7	26.8	100.0	54.9	-	UNIDO
1.7	-	-	-	1.7	BAR/78/001	Fellowship in Audio Visual Aids	6.0	6.0	-	-	-	ILO
214.1	256.3	293.8	342.2	1106.4	BAR/78/002	Animal and Human Health	671.7	86.1	216.4	222.7	146.5	WHO
0.5	-	-	-	0.5	BAR/78/003	Orientation Course	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	UNDP
-	60.0	83.0	83.0	226.0	BAR/78/004	Coop. Org. and Development	165.3	-	45.7	63.1	56.5	ILO
-	1.0	-	-	1.0	BAR/78/005	Continuous Sampling Survey	4.4	-	4.4	-	-	UN
5.7	-	-	-	5.7	BAR/78/006	Fellowship in Frequency Mgt.	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	ITU
					BAR/78/007	Physical Planning	141.5	1.5	90.0	50.0	-	UN
8.5	-	-	-	8.5	BAR/78/008	Assistance in Energy	219.0	19.0	100.0	100.0	-	UNDP
	-	-	-		BAR/79/001	Rules of Court (New request)	42.0	-	42.0	-	-	UN
						Total	2268.7	336	865	679.5	388.2	

ANNEX III

Allocation of UNDP Resources among different sectors

(In thousands of US$)

Sectors	Activities by Sector	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total
05. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Agricultural Planning and Development for Food Production	87.2	168.8	160.0	185.2	601.2
Sub-Total		87.2	168.8	160.0	185.2	601.2
15. Education	Fellowship in Education Planning	4.6	-	-	-	4.6
Sub-Total		4.6	-	-	-	4.6
20. General Economic and Social Policy and Planning	a) Legal Draftsman	24.0	48.0	24.0	-	96.0
	b) Orientation Course	2.0	-	-	-	2.0
	c) Continuous Sampling Survey	-	4.4	-	-	4.4
	d) Rules of Court	-	42.0	-	-	42.0
Sub-Total		26.0	94.4	24.0	-	144.4
25. Health	Animal and Human Health	86.1	216.4	222.7	146.5	671.7
Sub-Total		86.1	216.4	222.7	146.5	671.7
35. Industry	Organization and Adm. of National Standards Institution	26.8	100.0	54.9	-	181.7
Sub-Total		26.8	100.0	54.9	-	181.7
45. Labour, Management and Employment	a) Fellowship in Audio-Visual Aids	6.0	-	-	-	6.0
	b) Cooperative Organization and Development	-	45.7	63.1	56.5	165.3
Sub-Total		6.0	45.7	63.1	56.5	171.3

Allocation of UNDP Resources among different sectors

(In thousands of US$)

Sectors	Activities by Sector	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total
50. Natural Resources	a) Natural Gas Technology	50.2	40.0	-	-	90.2
	b) Assistance in Energy	19.0	100.0	100.0	-	219.0
Sub-Total		69.2	140.0	100.0	-	309.2
65. Science and Technology	Training in Applied Meteorology	9.4	9.7	4.8	-	23.9
Sub-Total		9.4	9.7	4.8	-	23.9
70. Social Security and Other Social Services	a) Physical Planning	1.5	90.0	50.0	-	141.5
	b) Fellowships in Human Settlements	2.6	-	-	-	2.6
Sub-Total		4.1	90.0	50.0	-	144.1
75. Transport and Communications	a) Postal Accounting	17.2	-	-	-	17.2
	b) Fellowship in Frequency Management	2.0	-	-	-	2.0
Sub-Total		19.2	-	-	-	19.2

ANNEX IV

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

		($'000)
I.	**Resources taken into account for programming (1978-1981)**	
a.	IPF Resources available for programming	2 210 1/
b.	Other Resources (Government cost-sharing, Funds-in-Trust)	Nil
	Total resources taken into account for Second Country Programme	2 210
II.	**Use of Resources**	
1.	Programmes (All sectors)	
a.	On-going projects	1 824
b.	New projects included in CP	445
2.	Reserves	Nil
	Total use of resources	2 269 2/

1/ IPF for Second Cycle 1977-1981 : 2 533
Resources used during 1977 : 323
Remaining resources for 1978-1981 : 2 210

2/ Budget targets for Barbados are as follows:

78	79	80	81	Total
301	911	683	421	2 316